where k_h represents hysteresis loss coefficient, k_e represents eddy-current loss coefficient, ρ ($\Omega \cdot m$) represents resistivity, f (Hz) represents frequency and B_m (T) represents maximum amplitude magnetic flux density of the soft magnetic material.

17. (Amended) A method of setting plate thickness in a magnetic circuit in a power generator, the power generator including a rotor having a permanent magnet, a stator and a magnetic core made of a soft magnetic material constituting the magnetic circuit and a coil wound around the magnetic core,

wherein the plate thickness d of at least one of the stator and the magnetic core is set within a plate thickness range determined so that iron loss W does not exceed a reference value W_2, the reference value W_2 being obtained by a thickness d obtained in accordance with the following formula of

$$d = \sqrt{\frac{k_h}{k_e}\rho} \cdot f^{-0.375} B_m^{-0.175} \qquad (1)$$

where k_h represents hysteresis loss coefficient, k_e represents eddy-current loss coefficient, ρ ($\Omega \cdot m$) represents resistivity, f (Hz) represents frequency and Bm (T) represents maximum amplitude magnetic flux density of the soft magnetic material, which is assigned to the following formula of

$$W \cong k_h d^{-1} B_m^{1.65} + k_e \frac{1}{\rho} d f^{0.75} B_m^2 \quad (6)$$

to calculate a minimum value W_1 of the iron loss W (J/m^3), the reference value W_2 being set greater than the minimum value W_1.

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the subject application is respectfully requested. Claims 1-28 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite, primarily because the Examiner is interpreting the claimed invention as the magnetic core being integrated with the stator. While this is one interpretation, it is not the only reasonable interpretation of the claims. In one